



WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1897.

FINEST-MADE FOOTWEAR

-AT-
HALF USUAL PRICES.

This "MIDSUMMER CLOSING-OUT SALE" of ours has been the much-talked-about local shoe event during July. It shall prove a regular K. O. on the gold field during August to all economical shoe buyers, owing to still further price reductions.

For this week we're going to make special inroads into our very finest shoes—and there are none better than ours in America—but these prices are but half of what you have to pay for same qualities at other stores. These shoes include summer weights and shoes suitable for nearly fall wear—and you'd do well to lay in a few pairs at these prices.

Ladies' \$4 Boots.

The finest hand-made work produced in America. Patent leather, lace and buckles—Chocolate Kid, black kid, with fine turned, leatherwelt sole—Black kid boots—in all the popular shapes.

THIS WEEK \$2.65

Ladies' \$3.50 Oxfords.

Hand-sewn, turn-out, patent leather, lace and buckles—Black kid, with fine turned, leatherwelt sole—Black kid Oxfords—in all the popular shapes.

THIS WEEK \$2.35

Ladies' \$3 Tan Oxfords.

Made of the best chocolate velvet tan kid—on the new "English" so-called turn-out toe—only 75 pairs left.

THIS WEEK \$1.95

Ladies' \$2.50 Oxford Ties.

Black or rich dark brown—hand-sewn, velvet Oxford Ties, on the cut or needle toe.

THIS WEEK \$1.65

Ladies' Irish Linen Oxfords.

The subtlest styles to be found at \$2.50—white, brown, black, and tan—hand-sewn, velvet Oxford Ties, on the cut or needle toe.

THIS WEEK \$1.37

Men's \$5 Shoes.

French calf lace—made by one of the best known makers in America—Black kid, with fine turned, leatherwelt sole—Black kid shoes—in all the popular shapes.

THIS WEEK \$2.95

Men's \$3.50 Shoes.

Patent leather Oxfords, with fine kid laces, pointed toes—those popular "Paris" toe, calf, hand-sewn, lace and gaiters.

THIS WEEK \$2.35

Fine \$3 Shoes.

Men's \$3 Mahogany fine kid, hand-made, with fine kid laces—Black kid, with fine turned, leatherwelt sole—Black kid shoes—in all the popular shapes.

THIS WEEK \$1.95

Splendid \$2.50 Tan Shoes.

Men's Russia leather—hand-sewn, velvet Oxford Ties, on the cut or needle toe.

THIS WEEK \$1.65

\$2.00 Low Shoes.

Boys' hand-sewn, brown and black kid Oxfords, with fine kid laces—Black kid, with fine turned, leatherwelt sole—Black kid shoes—in all the popular shapes.

THIS WEEK \$1.19

69c.

Ladies' and Misses' black and tan kid \$1 Oxford Ties.

95c.

Men's and Boys' gray and brown kid Oxfords.

39c.

Boys' 75c. grade Tan shoes, with leather laces.

WM. HAHN & CO.'S

RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES,

930 and 932 7th St. 1914 and 1916 Pennsylvania Ave.
233 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

COMMERCE IN PAN AMERICA

Expansion Policy Mapped Out by
Bureau of American Republics.

TARIFF ACT IN MANY TONGUES

Trade Topics Discussed by Director
Smith—Promising Outlook for the
Increase of Trade in the Latin
American Countries—Co-Operation
of Business Men Necessary.

There is an air of new life and industry about the Bureau of American Republics, even in the oppressive atmosphere of mid-summer. The splendid publication whose compilation began nearly seven years ago, "The Code of Commercial Nomenclature," which includes more than 28,000 words and terms used in South and Central American trade, is nearing a successful completion. The Spanish-English and Portuguese-English volumes 2 and 3, have already been issued by Mr. Joseph P. Smith, the new director, and a revised edition of the English-Spanish and English-Portuguese volume 1, is now in press and will be ready for distribution September 1. The work will undoubtedly be promptly recognized by all the countries of the American International Union as the standard and official guide in making bills of lading, invoices and other important trade papers. Although the tariff bill has been in operation for less than four days the bureau has ready for distribution copies of the bill in four languages—English, French, Spanish and Portuguese—and is busy sending them to the South and Central American countries, where there is a large demand for them. There is also a demand for the law printed in foreign languages in this country, and the bureau is filling numerous orders for them.

Mr. Smith, the director of the bureau, also has in preparation two valuable new handbooks, and hopes to have them ready for delivery within a few weeks. These are on Hawaii and Alaska. At this time, when the excitement over the Klondike region is so great, there have been many inquiries about Alaska, and the issuing of the handbook on Alaska will not only answer these questions, but give much valuable information about the entire Territory.

Director Smith, in an interview about the new tariff as it affected the work of the bureau, said that it was naturally a subject to which he had given some thought, but that he disliked to appear as airing his personal opinions on any matter. "I am too busy in the bureau," he said, "to have grasped the details of so important a subject, but I have no objection to giving my views of the importance of the work of this bureau, if you think the readers of The Washington Times will be at all interested in them. We are making good progress, and I am most interested in the opportunities for good service to the people of Pan America and the encouragement we meet on every hand."

"What is the policy you have mapped out?" was asked.

"Well, I could hardly claim originality in that regard, but on taking charge of the bureau, I became satisfied, at once, that the proper course to pursue for the successful development of its work was to adhere to the policy of recognition of the international American conference, popularly known as the Pan-American Congress, which created it in 1890, and to the general policy since outlined by the executive committee representing the United States and the eighteen other governments that are parties to the international union. This conference, it will be recalled, owes its inception, inspiration, and much of its wonderful success to James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, who justly attracted the greatest importance to the cultivation of closer commercial and fraternal relations among the republics of the American hemisphere. Mr. Blaine believed that the policy of reciprocity was the necessary complement of a protective tariff, and that such reciprocity would result in the largest results in the Latin American countries producing food supplies and raw materials which we need, and having no manufactures to send us to enter into competition with our own. He regarded the countries of the world as a source of wealth and progress, and believed that fuller and freer intercourse with them would result in securing to us a large share of the trade which, for many years, has been so profitable to Europeans."

"What do you think of the outlook?"

"It is most promising; trade in Pan America is greatly on the increase. The operations of the bureau in the past have undoubtedly been productive of much good, but the measure of success achieved has been made in the past by the fact of our having been able to secure for our own manufacturers and exporters out of the business interests of all the countries concerned. It should be remembered that until a very recent period the industries of the United States have been content with the home market, and the recent tariff legislation will probably have the effect of securing the control of the home market more extensively to them, than heretofore."

"But the great increase in the productive capacity of our manufacturers has resulted in the creation of a surplus of goods beyond the requirements of our consumers, which must be disposed of in foreign markets. It is more than likely that this increase of production will continue, and that the necessary larger outlets for our trade will become more and more pressing as time goes on. Five years ago we were more interested in securing the trade of the Latin American countries, but that interest is not to be compared with the present attitude of our manufacturers upon this subject."

"Is there any chance of increasing trade down there?"

"In my opinion, the opportunities are exceptionally good. The people in Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies appear to be quite anxious to trade with us as we are to trade with them. The recent visit to this country of commercial delegates from the Latin American countries to the Philadelphia Museum demonstrates not only that our people appreciate the market which is to be gained by intelligent effort on the southern countries, but that those countries themselves are now fully alive to the importance of directing their trade toward a people who have given such abundant evidences of a firm determination to sup-

We're
almost
giving goods
away.

We have to do it. It is no use having the goods spoil with the dust and dirt. We would rather give you the benefit of it, and sell the goods at half their cost. Lay in a stock of goods. You will save heaps of money at such prices as these.

50 dozen BOYS' PERCALE WAISTS. Were 25c.

Now 12 1/2c

150 BOYS' COLORED BLOUSES. Were 60c.

Now 25c

Balance of our 12 1/2c. and 16c. ORGANDIES.

Now 5c

50 pieces WHITE CHECKED NAINSOOK. Worth 7c.

Now 4 1/2c

100 pieces best AMOEKAG GINGHAMS. Worth 8c.

Now 3 1/2c

Balance of our 3 1/2c. MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Now 19c

50 dozen MEN'S 2 1/2c. SUSPENDERS.

Now 9c

150 dozen MEN'S SOCKS, Black or Tan. Worth 10c.

Now 5c

100 dozen CHILDREN'S RIBBED HOSE, the 10 and 12c grades.

Now 5c.

One lot of HANDKERCHIEFS PERCALE WAISTS. Were 75c.

Now 25c

One lot of HANDKERCHIEFS SATINETTE WAISTS. Separate white collars. Were \$1.

Now 39c

One lot of BRILLIANTINE SHIRTS. Hand and Neck. Were \$2.

Now 89c

One lot of LINDEN CRASH SHIRTS. Were \$1.25.

Now 59c

One lot of PLAIN BLACK BRILLIANTINE SHIRTS. With silk laces. Were \$2.

Now \$1.98

One lot of PILLOW CASES, extra full sizes. Were 1 1/2c.

Now 6 1/2c

One lot of LAWN and PERCALE WAISTERS. Were 75c. and \$1.

Now 39c

One lot of CHILDREN'S PERCALE and SATINETTE DRESSES. Were 25c. and 35c.

Now 15c

EISENMANN'S,
806 7th St. N. W.
1924-1926 Pa. Ave.

port them against foreign aggression, and to assist in every possible way their political and material development.

"While it is true that there is no sentiment in trade, it is equally certain that countries often find their material interests involved in closer, if not identical relations with a friendly nation, always ready to extend a helping hand and having ideas of progress and development in close sympathy with their own. While every one of the Latin American republics has its own individuality distinctly marked, and is an independent power, proud of its dignity and honorable traditions, there can be no question that each looks to the United States as a source of inspiration and encouragement in its own efforts to advance along the line of modern progress."

"The United States undoubtedly occupies the front rank in material development and in the application of inventions to the manifold uses of scientific industry, but the Latin American Republics have no reason to fear comparison in what they have already accomplished, if we but consider for an instant the many obstacles created by the heritage left them of the long abuses of European control. Their emancipation from Spanish dominion was in itself an immense achievement, as creditable to them as our own accession of independence from Great Britain, and within less than three quarters of a century they have approached the same goal toward which we had been tending under the free play of the Anglo-Saxon political system for a century or more before. They are all making wonderful strides in the needs and possibilities of international development."

"What is the work you have especially in view?"

"Well, I think I can answer that to my own satisfaction," replied the director, "in a single sentence. It is to bring American interests everywhere. What matters this or that reason, if we don't trade as much together as we naturally ought to do. The thing that should occupy our attention is to get about doing it as speedily as possible. The spirit that animated Blaine, the greatest constructive statesman of his time, that of promoting a cordial co-operation among all the American republics, carefully assigning to each its full share of activity and control, is surely the wisest and broadest policy that could be adopted."

"The duty of the bureau is not merely to expand the markets for United States products, but to open the way, if possible, for the fullest trade benefits to all the countries interested. This is what reciprocity means in our vocabulary, and to my mind, the more such reciprocity there is the better. What we wish to do is to show justice to trade can be increased; the industries of each country can be stimulated, and how the transportation

Crocker's Shoes Shined Free 939 Pa. Ave.

ELECTRIC FANS STIR COOLING BREEZES.

Women's \$3 and \$3.50
Russet Oxfords,
48 cents.

Monday morning at opening time our bargain table will be filled with about 30 pairs of Women's Russet Oxfords—sizes 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3 in narrow widths.

First comers get their choice of these \$3 and \$3.50 Oxford Ties for 48 cents. Worth starting early to come after.

Men's \$5 Shoes,

\$1.98

Men's \$3 Oxfords,

\$2.29

Jenness Miller Oxfords,

\$4.00

For \$1.98

For \$2.29

For \$4.00

Watch Monday's "Star" for Bargains in Children's Summer Shoes.

CROCKER'S, 939 PA. AVE.
Shoes Shined Free.

GEN. BOND TURNED OUT

Sealer of Weights and Measures
Is Summarily Dismissed.

PRAISED, THEN DISCHARGED

"Good of the Service" Given as the Cause—Eulogistic Letters From Commissioners Apparently Do Not Count—Removed to Make Way for Hanna's Man, Says the Victim.

As has been predicted in The Times, Gen. Bond, sealer of weights and measures, was yesterday summarily dismissed by the Commissioners. No reason was given for the action further than "for the good of the service," which means that the Commissioners desire the office to be vacated. The order of dismissal read:

"Having voted for the appointment of W. C. Haskell as sealer of weights and measures, upon the belief that F. A. Bond had agreed to tender his resignation of said office, the Commissioners greatly regret the necessity which has arisen to compel Mr. Bond's vacation of said office."

"It is hereby ordered that F. A. Bond is hereby removed from the office of sealer of weights and measures in and for the District of Columbia, and that he be removed to take effect this date."

There could scarcely be any charge of incompetency or misconduct, as Gen. Bond has personal letters from both Commissioners Wright and his predecessor in office, Treasurer, highly commending him for his conduct of the office. Both of these letters state that Gen. Bond has filled the office in a highly satisfactory manner, and that all complaints against him were found, upon investigation, to have been groundless.

Gen. Bond, who, as was exclusively published in The Times, referred to hand in his resignation when it was called for, said yesterday that immediately upon his dismissal by the Commissioners, he would give up the keys of the office, but that he thought it asking too much to require him to chop off his own head by handing in his resignation.

It now remains to be seen if Senator Gorman will make good his implied threat when he said that he would like to see the Commissioners turn out Mr. Bond for another reason than a political one.

Gen. Bond does not hesitate to say that the whole arrangement has a political significance. He was removed, he declares, to make room for Mr. Haskell, one of Senator Hanna's special protégés.

Mr. Bond states that Commissioner Wright told him as much when the resignation was first called for, about a month ago. Gen. Bond declined to resign, however, stating that he did not think it right to remove him for political reasons.

His protests and those of Senator Gorman, his friend, were of no avail, however, and yesterday the Commissioners made the position vacant for Mr. Haskell's occupancy by dismissing the present incumbent.

Gen. Bond was appointed May 1, 1893, through the influence of Senator Gorman. His home is in Mt. Airy, Md., and he has been living there during his term of office.

Commissioner Wright said yesterday that when the resignation of Gen. Bond was first asked for, there had been no political influence brought to bear, and, at the time, the action was taken purely for the good of the service.

The Commissioner yesterday received a telegram from W. C. Haskell, Gen. Bond's successor, which stated that he will arrive in this city tomorrow.

AFTER THE BIG CONVENTION

All Want the National Educators
to Meet in Washington.

COMMITTEE HARD AT WORK

Every Prospect That the Great
Gathering Will Be Held in This
City—Money Wanted for Entertainment Expenses—A Circular
to Citizens—Low Rates Promised.

The various committees charged with the duty of making the preliminary arrangements for the coming here of the National Educational Association next July met yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Trade, transacted a good deal of business and adjourned to meet again at the same place, 1:30 p. m. next Saturday.

Col. H. S. Blount presided, Mr. Arthur O'Neill being secretary.

Those in attendance were Col. Blount and Mrs. O'Neill, Capt. Powell, Mrs. Sara Spencer, Miss A. T. Smith, Marcus Baier, Archibald Greenlee, Thomas W. Smith and A. T. Stewart.

As heretofore stated, the Commissioners have invited this association here and there are reasons to believe that the officers of the society would prefer Washington to any other city in the Union for the coming meeting. Indeed, it has been suggested by some educators that Washington should be the annual meeting place of all associations of the breadth, scope and usefulness of this educational association.

Mrs. Sara A. Spencer during the meeting yesterday made some remarks of a practical nature, tending to show not only the educational but material benefits of such a meeting as the proposed one in this city. Buffalo, Minneapolis and other cities have been materially benefited, it being estimated that the money spent by the association and interested persons at any city amounts to nearly \$1,000,000 for the session.

As noted previously, the officials of Washington are making a big effort to be able to entertain the association should it come here. Washington delegates to the recent convention of the association were asked yesterday to give some very practical information as to how these meetings are run and their approximate cost. From the remarks made by these delegates it will be necessary to raise about \$10,000, which will be an ample guarantee fund that Washington will do as well as any other city in which the meetings have been held.

Col. Blount made a partial report for the hotel committee, having had read letters from nearly all the proprietors in town, making reasonable rates and offering unusual accommodations for committee rooms, etc.

Superintendent Powell, of the public schools, made a very thorough report on behalf for the proposed meeting. Convention Hall, Market Hall, and nearly all the

theaters were heard from, giving liberal terms.

Mr. Greenlee also made a report on transportation. He read for the information of the members some correspondence between Baltimore and Ohio officials and others relating to a proposed rate of one fare for the round trip, and he indicated that the railroad will meet the committee half way. A letter was also read from Mr. J. M. Shriver, of the Baltimore and Ohio, to Mr. S. B. Hege, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, indicating that all the components of the train fare will enter into this agreement for low rates. Information was also received from the secretary of the association and from Mr. Lane, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, a member of the association, indicating that the association will undoubtedly come here.

It was determined by the finance committee to prepare a circular letter presenting the subject of the visit of this convention to the people of the city. It is asked that the descriptions, when not needed, will soon equal the amount considered to be necessary.

PLEASANT LAWN FETE.

Ladies of St. Matthew's Guild Raise Considerable Funds.

The ladies of St. Matthew's Guild gave a lawn party Thursday night on the grounds of Mr. Robert Brooke's beautiful residence, near Seat Pleasant. The place glowed with hundreds of colored lanterns hung from every available bush and branch and shedding a mellow light over the scene of the festivities.

A dozen loaves were placed beneath the trees, at which everything, from lemonade to silver spoons, was offered for sale. A number of Washingtonians attended the party and liberally assisted the guild in its endeavor to raise a fund. The principal interest centered in the contest for a ring. Miss Lillie Collins turned in the greatest number of votes and was announced winner.

The committee in charge included the Messrs. Lillian and Belle Collins, Pearl Cox and Alice Cox, the president of the Guild. Over \$100 was raised by the affair.

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

Butcher Butts Sustains Painful Cuts and Bruises.

E. L. Butts, seventy years old, a butcher living on Twenty-second street near O street, was injured in a runaway on Missouri avenue yesterday afternoon. His horse took fright near the Peace monument and dashed down the street and finally ran into the iron fence surrounding the Botanical Gardens near First street.

The aged man was thrown from his wagon and sustained several painful cuts and bruises.

The animal was captured by a colored man at Pennsylvania avenue and Second street. Mr. Butts was picked up and carried to his home. It is not thought that his injuries are serious.

Thefts Reported to the Police.

John A. Herron yesterday reported at police headquarters that on Monday night last his pockets were picked by an unknown thief, he could not say where, as a gold hunting case watch and chain were stolen. Ivy Ridge, of No. 513 Eleventh street, southwest, reported today that about 7:30 last night his home had been entered and \$8.14 and a silver medal stolen.